

Mr. President, I am aware that there are space constraints at Arlington. However, the memorial we are calling for would encompass a limited area—approximately the size of two burial plots. This would allow for enough space to pay proper respect to these American heroes. The legislation we are introducing today urges the Army to locate and allocate such space.

I encourage my colleagues to join Senators GREGG, SNOWE, COLLINS and me in honoring these individuals by supporting this measure, and I ask for its speedy consideration by the Senate.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the April 6th edition of *Dover, New Hampshire's Foster's Sunday Citizen* titled "Build a Memorial to the Thresher" be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

BUILD A MEMORIAL TO HONOR THRESHER

As the most powerful military force ever to navigate the seas, the invincibility of today's United States Navy is the sum of myriad successes and tragic failures throughout its history.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has played as big a part—if not bigger—in the Navy's evolution as any other entity. The yard and the residents of our region can be proud of contributions made here over more than two centuries to the evolution of our national defense at sea.

That is why it is important for us to preserve the memory of the USS *Thresher* and her crew, all of whom perished on April 10, 1963, in the deep ocean.

The preservation of that memory was the reason why people gathered at the shipyard on Saturday. They wanted to remember the boat and her crew—96 sailors, 16 officers and 17 employees of the shipyard.

Besides the New Hampshire and Maine congressional delegations, many in attendance were relatives of those who perished and whose sacrifice resulted in monumental changes to the way submarines after 1963 were constructed for the U.S. Navy.

As a result, it is entirely appropriate for the delegation to call for the construction of a memorial to the USS *Thresher* and her crew at Arlington National Cemetery. Given the magnitude of the *Thresher's* contributions to submarine safety during the past 40 years, it is difficult not to support such a project.

As a result of their sacrifice, the SubSafe program was created. Regulations on hull integrity and pressure-related components for submarines were strengthened. The sinking of the *Thresher* has resulted in the lives of countless submariners being saved because of safety improvement to the vessels they worked on.

Since the *Thresher*, not one submarine has been lost under similar circumstances.

The USS *Thresher* was the harbinger of the awesome attack submarines we have today to protect our shores and interests abroad. The debt we owe to the crew and civilians who accepted—on our nation's behalf—the hazards of living and working under water cannot be repaid.

Building a memorial to preserve their memory and contributions is the best we are able to do.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 529. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DUR-

BIN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ROCKFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TALENT, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1584, to implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes.

SA 530. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CHAMBLISS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 783, to expedite the granting of posthumous citizenship to members of the United States Armed Forces.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 529. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ROCKFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TALENT, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. DASCHLE)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1584, to implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Clean Diamond Trade Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Funds derived from the sale of rough diamonds are being used by rebels and state actors to finance military activities, overthrow legitimate governments, subvert international efforts to promote peace and stability, and commit horrifying atrocities against unarmed civilians. During the past decade, more than 6,500,000 people from Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been driven from their homes by wars waged in large part for control of diamond mining areas. A million of these are refugees eking out a miserable existence in neighboring countries, and tens of thousands have fled to the United States. Approximately 3,700,000 people have died during these wars.

(2) The countries caught in this fighting are home to nearly 70,000,000 people whose societies have been torn apart not only by fighting but also by terrible human rights violations.

(3) Human rights and humanitarian advocates, the diamond trade as represented by the World Diamond Council, and the United States Government have been working to block the trade in conflict diamonds. Their efforts have helped to build a consensus that action is urgently needed to end the trade in conflict diamonds.

(4) The United Nations Security Council has acted at various times under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to address threats to international peace and security posed by conflicts linked to diamonds. Through these actions, it has prohibited all states from exporting weapons to certain countries affected by such conflicts. It has further required all states to prohibit the direct and indirect import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone unless the diamonds are controlled under specified certificate of origin regimes and to prohibit absolutely the direct and indirect import of rough diamonds from Liberia.

(5) In response, the United States implemented sanctions restricting the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to

those diamonds accompanied by specified certificates of origin and fully prohibiting the importation of rough diamonds from Liberia. The United States is now taking further action against trade in conflict diamonds.

(6) Without effective action to eliminate trade in conflict diamonds, the trade in legitimate diamonds faces the threat of a consumer backlash that could damage the economies of countries not involved in the trade in conflict diamonds and penalize members of the legitimate trade and the people they employ. To prevent that, South Africa and more than 30 other countries are involved in working, through the "Kimberley Process", toward devising a solution to this problem. As the consumer of a majority of the world's supply of diamonds, the United States has an obligation to help sever the link between diamonds and conflict and press for implementation of an effective solution.

(7) Failure to curtail the trade in conflict diamonds or to differentiate between the trade in conflict diamonds and the trade in legitimate diamonds could have a severe negative impact on the legitimate diamond trade in countries such as Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Tanzania.

(8) Initiatives of the United States seek to resolve the regional conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa which facilitate the trade in conflict diamonds.

(9) The Interlaken Declaration on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds of November 5, 2002, states that Participants will ensure that measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds will be consistent with international trade rules.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CONTROLLED THROUGH THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME.—An importation or exportation of rough diamonds is "controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme" if it is an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is—

(A) carried out in accordance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President; or

(B) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices, and procedures of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

(3) EXPORTING AUTHORITY.—The term "exporting authority" means 1 or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate the Kimberley Process Certificate.

(4) IMPORTING AUTHORITY.—The term "importing authority" means 1 or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regulating imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

(5) KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATE.—The term "Kimberley Process Certificate" means a forgery resistant document of a Participant that demonstrates that an importation